NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOLUME { LXIV. OLD SERIES. XL. NEW SERIES. | BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1885. | ESTABLISHED, 1822. RE-ISSUED, 1849. } NUMBER 19.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

READ THIS THROUGH CAREFULLY IT IS OF VITAL INTEREST TO YOU.

The undersigned, having become convinced that the representations of HIGH COMMERCIAL VALUES of Fertilizers, claimed and extensively advertised by the Cumberland Bone Co., **WERE NOT** always sustained by the QUALITY of the GOODS PUT IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS for sale through the State of Maine, have employed Messrs. Stillwell & Gladding, Chemists to the Produce Exchange in New York, (whose reputation is second to none in this country) to purchase packages of goods from Agents of the Cumberland Bone Co., in different towns through the State, giving their properly certified affidavits as to the purchase and sampling and to submit to us their certificate of analyses, which we herewith submit to the public. The results obtained from the seven different samples, (which were all that were taken of this brand,) **SHOW OUR SUSPICIONS** to be **WELL FOUNDED** and that the farming community is thus liable to be IMPOSED upon and to suffer SERIOUS LOSS by reason of **SHORT CROPS** where large returns might be expected, from the **PURCHASE OF FERTILIZERS MADE ON REPRESENTATIONS OF HIGH COMMERCIAL VALUE.**

Such a practice, whether intentional or otherwise, inflicts a SERIOUS LOSS upon ourselves, as well as reputable Fertilizer manufacturers, because of the odium which such methods throw on the business. The Cumberland Superphosphate is being advertised as the best fertilizer sold in the State of Maine, with an abstract from the official report of Z. A. Gilbert's analysis of 1884 appended, claiming a commercial value of $40.83 per ton. The analysis made by Messrs. Stillwell & Gladding of SEVEN SAMPLES drawn as above stated, show that the grade of goods now on sale DOES NOT VERIFY the figures of 1884. We have sealed duplicate samples drawn by Messrs. Stillwell & Gladding, from which their tests were made, as well as the original packages, all of which are duly certified to under oath.

We should be happy to send samples to any one wishing to test the correctness of our statement. ***Remember that these valuations are based on the same price as those used by the State Inspector in making up Commercial values in* 1884.**

No. 1.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY OF

Stillwell & Gladding,

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING

CHEMISTS.

CHAS. M. STILLWELL, A. M. THOMAS S. GLADDING, A. M.
Old Series, No. 9406. New Series, No. 17,135.
No. 55 Fulton St., Cor. Cliff St.
P. O. Box 1261. New York, April 16, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis

of a sample of Superphosphate, marked Cumberland Bone Co.'s Superphosphate, drawn by our Agent from a 50 lb. bag bought by him of Brann Bros. & Co., Gardiner, Me., April 7, 1885:

Moisture at 100 °C.,	14.90
Total Phosphoric Acid,	11.78
Insoluble "	3.04
Available "	8.74
Nitrogen, 2.15, equi. to Ammonia,	3.05
Potash, (actual),	3.28

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine in his Second Annual Report, (1884), is *$36.67*.

No. 2.

New Series, No. 17,136.

New York, April 16, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked Cumberland Bone Co.'s Superphosphate, drawn by our Agent from a 50 lb. bag bought by him of R. B. Dunning, Bangor, Me., April 8, 1885:

Moisture at 100° C.,	22.00
Total Phosphoric Acid,	10.18
Insoluble "	1.37
Available "	8.81
Nitrogen, 2.35, equi. to Ammonia,	2.85
Potash, (actual),	2.78

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine in his Second Annual Report, (1884), is *$33.36*.

No. 3.

New Series, No. 17,137.

New York, April 16, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked Cumberland Bone Co.'s Superphosphate, drawn by our Agent from a 50 lb. bag bought by him of H. S. Steward & Son, Skowhegan, Me., April 9, 1885:

Moisture at 100° C.,	20.30
Total Phosphoric Acid,	10.20
Insoluble "	1.60
Available "	8.60
Nitrogen, 2.31, equi. to Ammonia,	2.80
Potash, (actual),	3.35

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine in his Second Annual Report, (1884), is *$33.81*.

No. 4.

New Series, No. 17,138.

New York, April 17, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked Cumberland Bone Co.'s Superphosphate, drawn by our Agent from a barrel bought by him of W. M. True, Waterville, Me., April 9, 1885:

Moisture at 100° C.,	19.30
Total Phosphoric Acid,	10.20
Insoluble "	1.80
Available "	8.40
Nitrogen, 2.78, equi. to Ammonia,	3.38
Potash, (actual),	3.22

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine in his Second Annual Report, (1884), is *$35.50*.

No. 5.

New Series, No. 17,139.

New York, April 17, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked Cumberland Bone Co.'s Superphosphate, drawn by our Agent from a 100 lb. bag bought by him of E. P. Ham, Lewiston, Me., April 10, 1885:

Moisture at 100° C.,	18.30
Total Phosphoric Acid,	10.26
Insoluble "	2.00
Available "	8.26
Nitrogen, 2.76, equi. to Ammonia,	3.35
Potash, (actual),	3.45

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine in his Second Annual Report, (1884), is *$35.66*.

No 6.

New Series, No. 17,140.

New York, April 17, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked Cumberland Bone Co.'s Superphosphate, drawn by our Agent from a 50 lb. bag bought by him of Kendall & Whitney, Portland, Me., April 11, 1885:

Moisture at 100° C.,	21.50
Total Phosphoric Acid,	10.10
Insoluble "	1.06
Available "	9.04
Nitrogen, 2.15, equi. to Ammonia,	3.05
Potash (actual),	3.05

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine in his Second Annual Report, (1884), is *$34.60*.

No 7.

New Series, No. 17,141.

New York, April 17, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked Cumberland Bone Co.'s Superphosphate, drawn by our Agent from a 50 lb. bag bought by him from Sawyer, Haskell & Co., Portland, Me., Apr. 11, 1885:

Moisture at 100° C.,	17.60
Total Phosphoric Acid,	10.10
Insoluble "	1.52
Available "	8.58
Nitrogen, 2.70, equi. to Ammonia,	3.28
Potash, (actual,)	3.38

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine in his Second Annual Report, (1884,) is *$35.46*.

"Reverted" or "Citrate-soluble," determined by "Gladding's Method," adopted at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1884.

Very respectfully,
STILLWELL & GLADDING,
Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange.
The Clark's Cove Guano Co.,
New Bedford, Mass.

No. 8.

New Series, No. 17,178.

New York, April 21, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked Soluble Pacific Guano, drawn by our Agent from a 100 lb. bag, bought by him of J. C. Connor & Co., Pittsfield, Me., April 10, 1885:

Moisture at 100° C.,	10.50
Total Phosphoric Acid,	11.95
Insoluble "	3.80
Available "	8 15
Nitrogen, 1.98, equi. to Ammonia,	2.40
Potash, (actual,)	3.47

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine, in his Second Annual Report, (1884,) is *$33.84*.

"Reverted" or "Citrate-soluble," determined by "Gladding's Method," adopted at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1884.

Very respectfully,
STILLWELL & GLADDING,
Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange.
The Clark's Cove Guano Co.,
New Bedford, Mass.

No. 9.

New Series, No. 17,172.

New York, April 20, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked Bradley's X. L. Superphosphate, drawn by our Agent from six bags of 50 lbs. each, bought by him in Bangor, Skowhegan, Waterville, Pittsfield, Lewiston, Portland, Maine, April 8, 9, 10, 11, 188):

Moisture at 100° C.,	16.60
Total Phosphoric Acid,	11.32
Insoluble "	1.52
Available "	9.80
Nitrogen, 2.53, equi. to Ammonia,	3.07
Potash, (actual,)	2.01

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine, in his Second Annual Report, (1884,) is *$35.16*.

"Reverted" or "Citrate-soluble," determined by "Gladding's Method," adopted at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1884.

Very respectfully,
STILLWELL & GLADDING,
Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange.
The Clark's Cove Guano Co.,
New Bedford, Mass.

No. 10.

New Series, No. 17,179.

New York, April 21, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked Bowker's Hill and Drill Phosphate, drawn by our Agent from two bags, one of 50 lbs., and one of 100 lbs., bought by him in Pittsfield and Waterville, Me., April 7 and 10, 1885:

Moisture at 100° C.,	15.10
Total Phosphoric Acid,	12.05
Insoluble "	2.25
Available "	9.80
Nitrogen, 2.47, equi. to Ammonia,	3.00
Potash, (actual,)	1.02

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine, in his Second Annual Report, (1884,) is *$34.20*.

"Reverted" or "Citrate-soluble," determined by "Gladding's method," adopted at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1884.

Very respectfully,
STILLWELL & GLADDING,
Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange.
The Clark's Cove Guano Co.,
New Bedford, Mass.

No. 11.

New Series, No. 17,154.

New York, April 17, 1885.

Certificate of Analysis of a sample of Superphosphate marked, "Bay State Fertilizer," drawn by our Agent from two bags of 50 lbs., and 100 lbs., bought by him in Auburn and Bangor, Me., April 10, 1885:

Moisture at 100° C.,	17.10
Total Phosphoric Acid,	11.02
Insoluble "	1.00
Available "	10.02
Nitrogen, 2,80, equi. to Ammonia,	3.40
Potash, (actual,)	2.55

The valuation of this fertilizer, based on the same prices as used by the State Inspector of Fertilizers in Maine, in his Second Annual Report, (1884,) is *$37.06*.

"Reverted" or "Citrate-soluble," determined by "Gladding's Method," adopted at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1884.

Very respectfully,
STILLWELL & GLADDING.
Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange.
The Clark's Cove Guano Co.,
New Bedford, Mass.

Average Commercial Value BAY STATE $37.06

" Bradley's XL " 35.16
" Bowker's Hill and Drill " 34.20
" Soluble Pacific " 33.84
" Cumberland Superphosphate " 35.01

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., Agent of Stillwell & Gladding, of New York City, do make affidavit on oath, as follows, to wit;

That I bought a 50 pound bag of Cumberland Bone Co. Superphosphate, of Brann Bros., of Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, this 7th day of April, A. D. 1885; that I took said 50 pound bag before Washburne Benjamin, Esq., of said Gardiner, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State; that I took three samples from said bag, sealed them, and marked said samples A, B, C, all in presence of said Justice.

And that I also bought of J. R. Goodwin, of Pittston, in said County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, a 50 pound bag of Bowker's Hill and Drill Phosphate; that I took said 50 pound bag before said Benjamin, on this 7th day of April, A. D. 188 , and that I then and there took out three samples from said last named bag, sealed them, and marked said samples D, E, F, all in the presence of said Justice.

ALEX. C. GESLAIN, Jr.

STATE OF MAINE, } ss.
KENNEBEC, }

GARDINER, April 7th, 1885.

Then personally appeared the above named Alexander C. Geslain—took samples and sealed them as above stated—and made oath to the truth of the above affidavit by him signed, before me.

WASHBURNE BENJAMIN,
Justice of the Peace.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., Agent of Stillwell & Gladding, of New York City, do make affidavit on oath, as follows, viz., to wit;

That on this eighth day of April, A. D. 1885, I bought a fifty pound bag of Edwin Chick & Co., of Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine, of Standard Fertilizer Co.'s Phosphate; that I took said fifty pound bag before Thomas W. Vose, Esq., of said Bangor, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State; that I then and there, in his presence, took three samples from said bag of Standard Fertilizer Co.'s Phosphate, sealed them in three different bottles and marked each bottle as follows: P. Q. and R. respectively.

I also on the same day bought one one [illegible] pound bag of Bay State Fertilizer of Hardy & Conant, of said Bangor, and then and there in presence of said Justice I took from said bag three samples and enclosed said samples in three different bottles, and sealed and marked said bottles, M, N and O, respectively.

And on the same day I bought one fifty pound bag of Cumberland Super Phosphate, and one fifty pound bag of Bradley's X. L. of R. B. Dunning, of said Bangor, and that I then and there in the presence of the said Justice took from each of said bags three samples, and enclosed each sample in three different bottles (nine bottles in all) as follows: three bottles of the Cumberland Super Phosphate, and three bottles of the Bradley's X L., and sealed and marked said bottles G, H. I,—J, K, L, respectively.

A. C. GESLAIN, Jr.

STATE OF MAINE, } ss
PENOBSCOT, }

April 8th, 1885.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.
THOMAS W. VOSE,
Justice of the Peace.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., Agent of Stillwell & Gladding, of New York City, do make affidavit on oath, as follows, viz., to wit:

That on this ninth day of April, A. D. 1885, I bought a fifty pound bag of Cumberland Bone Co. Superphosphate of H. S. Steward & Son, of Skowhegan, Somerset County, Maine; that I took said fifty pound bag before Cephas A. Farwell, Esq., of Pittsfield, in said County of Somerset, then stopping at the Heselton House in said Skowhegan as a guest, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Somerset; that I then and there in his presence took three samples from said bag of Cumberland Bone Co. Superphosphate, sealed them in three different bottles and marked the bottles as follows: 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

I also on the same day bought a fifty pound bag of Bradley's X. L. Phosphate of said H. S. Steward & Son, and then and there in presence of said Justice took from said bag three samples and enclosed said samples in three different bottles, and sealed and marked said bottles 4, 5 and 6, respectively.

A. C. GESLAIN, Jr.

STATE OF MAINE, } ss
SOMERSET, }

April 9th, 1885.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, and I signed my name to each bottle.

CEPHAS. A. FARWELL,
Justice of the Peace.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., Agent of Stillwell & Gladding of New York City, on oath depose and say that on the ninth day of April, A. D. 1885, I bought one barrel of Cumberland Bone Co. Superphosphate, of Warren M. True, of Waterville County, Maine, and that on the tenth day of said April, I took from said barrel, in the presence of Leonard D. Carver, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, three samples of said Superphosphate and placed the same in three separate bottles, and sealed up said bottles, and designated the same as follows, to wit: Nos. 7, 8 and 9, respectively.

I also on said ninth day of April bought a fifty pound bag of Bradley's X. L. Superphosphate, of A. F. Merrill, of said Waterville, and on said tenth day of April, in the presence of said Justice, took from said bag three samples of said Superphosphate, and placed the same in three bottles, and then and there sealed said bottles, and numbered them as follows: Nos. 10, 11 and 12 respectively.

Also on said tenth day of April, at said Waterville, I purchased of George S. Flood & Co., one one hundred pound bag of Bowker's Phosphate; and on said day, at said Waterville, in the presence of said Justice, I took from said bag three samples of said Phosphate and placed each sample in a separate bottle, and sealed each of said bottles, and numbered them 13, 14 15, respectively.

ALEX. C. GESLAIN, Jr.

State of Maine, Kennebec, ss., April 10, 1885, personally appeared Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., above named, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement by him subscribed, before me.

LEONARD D. CARVER.
Justice of the Peace.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., Agent of Stillwell & Gladding, of New York City, on oath depose and say that on the tenth of April, A. D. 1885, I purchased from E. P. Ham, of Lewiston, Maine, one one hundred pound bag of Cumberland Bone Co. Superphosphate, and took from said bag three samples and placed the same in three separate bottles, sealed the bottles and numbered them 16, 17 and 18, respectively.

And, on the same day, I purchased from P. C. Tarbox & Co., of said Lewiston, one fifty pound bag of Bradley's X. L. Superphosphate, and took from said bag three samples of said Superphosphate, placed the same in three separate bottles, sealed the bottles and numbered them 19, 20 and 21, respectively.

And, on the same day, I purchased from J. L. Hayes & Co., of said Lewiston, one one hundred bag of L. L. Crooke's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate, and took therefrom three samples and placed them in three separate bottles, sealed the bottles and numbered them 22, 23 and 24, respectively.

And, on the same day, I purchased from D. T. French & Co., of Auburn, Maine, one fifty pound bag of Bay State Fertilizer, and took therefrom three samples, and placed them in three separate bottles, sealed the bottles and numbered them 25, 26 and 27, respectively. And I further swear that each and all of said samples were taken from the bags, placed in the bottles, and the bottles sealed by me in presence of J. W. Mitchell, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the State of Maine.

AUBURN, ME., April 10th, 1885.

ALEX. C. GESLAIN, Jr.

STATE OF MAINE } ss
ANDROSCOGGIN, }

April 10th, 1885.

Personally appeared Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement by him signed, before me.

J. W. MITCHELL,
Justice of the Peace.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., Agent of Stillwell & Gladding, of New York City, on oath depose and say that on the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1885, I purchased from Kendall & Whitney, of Portland, Maine, a bag of Cumberland Bone Co.'s Superphosphate, and took from said bag three samples, sealed and marked them in the presence of Chas. R. Lewis, Notary Public, numbers 28, 29 and 30, respectively.

I also purchased on the same day from the said parties, fifty pounds of Bradley's X. L. Superphosphate, and took from said fifty pounds three samples, sealed and marked them in presence of Chas. R. Lewis, Notary Public, numbers 31, 32 and 33, respectively.

I also purchased of Sawyer, Haskell & Co., of said Portland, a fifty pound bag of Cumberland Bone Co.'s Superphosphate, and took from said bag three samples, sealed and marked them in presence of Chas. R. Lewis, Notary Public, numbers 34, 35 and 36, respectively.

ALEX. C. GESLAIN, Jr.

PORTLAND, ME., April 11th, 1885.

STATE OF MAINE, } ss.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, }

PORTLAND, April 11th, 1885.

Personally appeared Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., and made oath to the truth of the within declaration by him signed before me.

CHARLES R. LEWIS,
Notary Public.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., Agent of Stillwell & Gladding, of New York City, on oath depose and say that on the 8th day of April, A. D., 1885, I purchased of Dexter & McMaster, at Pittsfield, Maine, one fifty pound bag of Bradley's X. L. Superphosphate and that on the 10th day of said April, in the presence of Leonard D. Carver, of Waterville, Maine, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Kennebec, I took from said bag three samples of said Superphosphate, and placed each sample in a separate bottle, and sealed each of said three bottles, and marked them S, T and U, respectively.

Also on the 8th day of said April, at said Pittsfield, I purchased of J. C. Connor & Co., one one hundred pound bag of Soluble Pacific Guano, and on said tenth day of April, at said Waterville, in the presence of said Justice, I took from said bag three samples of said Guano and placed each sample in a separate bottle, and sealed each of said three bottles, and marked them V. W and X, respectively.

ALEX. C. GESLAIN, Jr.

State of Maine, Kennebec, ss., April 10th, 1885, personally appeared Alexander C. Geslain, Jr., above named, and made oath to the truth of the above statement by him subscribed, before me.

LEONARD D. CARVER,
Justice of the Peace.

DECEPTIVE

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE

Cumberland Bone Co.

EXPOSED!

By the foregoing facts and Certificates.

COPY of Advertisement.

A SIMPLE STATEMENT OF FACTS.

THE CUMBERLAND

SUPERPHOSPHATE!

The best Fertilizer sold in the State of Maine.

Since the establishment of the Bureau of Inspection of Fertilizers, the

Cumberland Superphosphate

has attained the highest analysis each year, containing all the elements of plant food in the most concentrated form. In other words, one ton of Cumberland Superphosphate has nearly as much plant food as two tons of some other brands sold in this State.

Abstract of the Report of

Z. A. GILBERT,

State Inspector of Fertilizers.

ANALYSIS FOR 1884.

Name of Fertilizer.	Estimated value.	Sold at per ton.
Cumberland Superphosphate	$40.83	$40.00
Buffalo Potato and Hop Phosphate	37.93	40.00
Bay State Fertilizer	37.72	40.00
Sagadahoc Superphosphate	34.33	36.00
Dirigo Fertilizer	24.39	28.00
Bowker's Hill and Drill Phosphate	35.98	40.00
Bradley's X. L. Superphosphate	38.34	42.50
Soluble Pacific Guano	35.74	40.00
Buffalo Ammoniated Super	35.55	40.00
Standard Superphosphate	31.78	38.00
Bay State Bone Superphosphate	30.70	40.00
Common Sense Fertilizer, (Dole's)	25.55	35.00
Dissolved Bone, (Bowker's)	26.55	37.00
Red Beach X. L. C. R.	26.57	40.00
Red Beach Bone Phosphate	26.19	45.00

CUMBERLAND BONE CO.,

PORTLAND, ME.

Lest there might be a feeling that we were unwilling to put our **"BAY STATE"** to the same test as the "Cumberland," we had at the same time and by same party samples of it drawn, as well as Bradley's XL., Bowker's Hill and Drill and Soluble Pacific, and herewith submit certificates of analyses. We publish these not with any desire to detract from the merits of any of them, or to try and build a trade for the "Bay State" by saying anything disparaging of other brands, but simply to show that with the exception of the Bowker Hill and Drill, who prominently advertise a commercial value of $39.02 in Vermont, $38.69 in New Hampshire and $39.36 in Massachusetts, the standard brands approximate closely to values given them.

Yours Respectfully,

CLARK'S COVE GUANO COMPANY, Manufacturers of the BAY STATE FERTILIZER, New Bedford, Mass.

SUMNER'S LAST DAY IN THE SENATE.

A friend of humanity, his policy was peace, and the settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration, instead of by war, was one of his fondest dreams. Possessed of such benignant sentiments, on December 2, 1872, he introduced a bill which he requested to have "read in full, for information." I shall give it here, for to carry it to the desk was one of my first acts as a page. It was as follows:

"A Bill to regulate the *Army Register*, and the Regimental Colors of the United States.

"WHEREAS, the National amity and good-will among fellow-citizens can be assured only through oblivion of past differences, and it is contrary to the usage of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war: THEREFORE,

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the names of battles with fellow-citizens shall not be continued in the *Army Register*, or placed on the regimental colors of the United States."

The bill was ordered to be printed, and that was the end of its pilgrimage in Congress. It never became a law. But it was discussed elsewhere. The Legislature of Massachusetts heard of it with deepest indignation. The act of Senator Sumner was stigmatized as "an attempt to degrade the loyal soldiery of the Union, and their grand achievements;" and a resolution of censure was introduced and passed by the Legislature of the State which had made him its Senator.

The resolution of censure was an injustice, which would have provoked some men to wrath. But with Mr. Sumner it occasioned not anger, but grief. He had served his State for more than twenty years; and it had stood proudly by him in all his efforts. That it should now, after his long and faithful career, misinterpret his motives, and seem to brand him with reproach, was, perhaps, the saddest blow he had ever sustained. His manner betrayed how it bore upon his mind.

Yet when December again appeared, the Senator was found at his seat on the opening day, this time to introduce his famous Civil Rights Bill—the first bill of the Session.

But, as the days slipped by, his face was less frequently seen in the Senate. December, January, February, passed—his visits were few and brief.

On the 10th of March, however, he was in attendance. I remember it well. I had not seen him for quite a while, and he called me to his desk. I thought he looked more cheerful than usual, and I asked after his health.

As he whittled a pen, he smilingly chatted with me, and stated that he had come to the Senate to hear pleasant news. He had scarcely made the remark, when Senator Boutwell, his Colleague, arose and sent up to the clerk's desk to be read, a Resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature. As the clerk proceeded, all eyes turned upon Senator Sumner, who was eagerly listening.

It was a Resolution rescinding the vote of censure! Within a few moments after the reading, the Senator left the Chamber, and, as I parted from him at the door, he shook hands kindly, and said:

"Good bye!"

Those were his last words to me. The next day he was dead.—*From "Among the Law Makers," by Edmund Alton, in St. Nicholas.*

THE NEWSPAPER AS AN EDUCATOR

Of the various means by which farmers are enabled to keep up with the spirit of their profession, no agency is so potent as the progressive, conscientious newspaper. Here is presented, and nowhere else can be obtained, the results of the best thought, and most careful observation and experience of the practical and leading workers of the profession, laboring over a wide expanse of country, and under every conceivable difference in surroundings and conditions.

The mass of facts and practical details, embracing almost every question, and presented within the period of a single subscription, even, can not fail to be of inestimable value to those who have eyes to read, and a purpose to improve their farm management wherever improvement is possible.

And this is not all, for all these details and questions about farm economy, are matters of business to the farmer, and the oftener they are presented, and the more different lights and standpoints from which they are discussed, the oftener is the mind brought to consider them, and the broader grows its comprehension, until the reader figures out for himself ideas, and ways, and directions of improvement which would never have occurred to him if these matters had not been continually taken up and turned over in his newspaper.

It is a grand thing for the farmer to be often "set to thinking," even if he is told nothing positively new. The subscription price is a mere trifle, and the practical questions discussed, cover such a wide range that the reader must be a dull one indeed who does not receive his money back many times in the course of a year. The most simple bit of information, the slightest suggestion of value, the faintest new idea about his business, is worth to a practical farmer more than he pays for a newspaper subscription, and he will get many such during the year. He can make or lose more than that in fitting a single pig for market, in the proper feeding of a calf, in the quality of a single churning, in the cutting and curing of a single acre of grass, and in numberless other trifling ways, to say nothing of the broader questions of management.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

SHE WAS GOOD TO HIM.

Another One of the Touches Which Make People Feel as if They Were Akin.

"But, after all, she used to be good to us." It was a son who said this of a mother whom some nervous malady had overtaken, and who was certainly a very serious trial to her family.

The young man's life, too, was a weary one. He was hard-worked through the day, and it was depressing to go home at night to fault-finding and fretfulness.

Harder still was it to sleep, as this son did, week after week and month after month, with all his senses half awake that he might hear his mother's footsteps if they passed his door, and hurry after her to keep her from wandering out into the night alone, as her melancholy half-madness often led her to try to do.

Strangely enough, she had turned against her husband and her daughters. Only this one son had any power to persuade her for good. His work by day and his vigil by night wore on him sorely, but he never complained.

One day his sister asked him how he could bear it and be always patient, when she—mother though she was—was in the house only as a presence of gloom and foreboding and unrest. And the answer came:

"But, after all, she used to be good to us."

And then the thoughts of all the group went back to the years before this nervous prostration came upon her, when she nursed them in illness and petted them in childhood—when she had been "good to them." one and all.

"I know," the boy said, thoughtfully, "that I was a nervous, uncomfortable child myself the first three years of my life. Father said he thought they'd never raise me, but mother said: 'Yes, she would,' and she tended me day and night for three years, till I began to grow strong like the rest of you. I owe her those three years, any how, and she shall have them."

And so he girded himself afresh for the struggle. It will not last forever. There are signs which the doctors can recognize that the cloud is lifting somewhat, and no doubt before long she will be her old self again. And then will come her son's reward. He will feel that he has paid a little of the debt he owed to the love that watched over his weak babyhood.

To many mothers, worn by long care, such years of melancholy and nervous prostration must come. And the sons and daughters who find their homes saddened by such a sorrow should lovingly remember the days in which they were helpless, and mother was "good to them."—*San Francisco Call.*

SUFFOCATED BY BEES.

The Terrible Story Told by a Truthful Man From California.

"Talking about bees," remarked a passenger from the West, "people in this country don't know what bees is. I mean they don't know what a big swarm is. Now, out in California, at the foot of the mountains, I've seen swarms that was worth talkin' about. The air was full of 'em. 'Bout sundown, when they come from the fields to their trees in the mountain, it gets dark as sudden as if the lights should go out in this here car.

"One time my pard, Dave Johnston—poor Dave—an' me found there was a hundred bar'l or two of honey in a whoopin' big fir tree. We made up our minds to hev it. So we fixed ourselves up for a fight. We made suits out of gunny-sacks that covered our faces and hands. There wasn't any place left they could sting us, and we wore heavy gloves, tied down tight at the wrists. We were to take turns choppin' at the tree. Dave tackled it first. I stood back and watched him. The first blow he struck didn't rile 'em up much, for only about 2,000,000 came out an' went for him. The second brought out a few millions more. The third blow didn't sound very loud, and I saw him raise the axe for the fourth. But it never struck. The air between the axe and the tree was so full of bees that he couldn't move the axe. Then I lost sight of him entirely. I never saw him again."

"Why, did the bees sting him to death?"

"No, they couldn't sting him, but they formed a solid wall around him ten feet thick and smothered him to death. Why, I could not have got away myself if most of the bees hadn't been on the plains at work."—*Chicago Herald.*

A FRENCH traveler who has just returned from Terra del Fuego says the Fuegians are the lowest human beings in the scale of existence. They have no word for any number above three; they are unable to distinguish one color from another; they have no religion and no funeral rites, and they possess neither chiefs nor slaves. Their only weapons are bone-pointed spears; they grow neither fruit nor vegetables; and as their country is naturally barren, they are obliged to live entirely on animal food. But they are not cannibals; they ill-treat neither their women nor their old people, and they are monogamous.

GROWING FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Read before the Farmer's Convention of Maryland, held at Baltimore, February 24, 1885, by Peter Henderson, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

An experience of over thirty years as a Market Gardener and Seedsman, has given me opportunities for observation that enable me to speak understandingly on this subject. I believe it is safe to say that, of my own knowledge, there are hundreds of farmers in nearly all parts of the country each season who strike out from the old stereotyped crops of the farm, into growing a few acres of either fruits or vegetables, and in many cases both, and not a few have abandoned the farm as a farm entirely and have devoted their whole energies to the growing of fruits or vegetables. Last week, I had a visit from a man living in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., who came to thank me for advice given him a dozen years ago in this matter, when he timidly made the attempt of growing half an acre of his 50 acre farm in vegetables for a village market. His venture was so satisfactory that he gradually increased his area, so that he has 30 of his 50 acres now used mostly in growing early Cabbages for the Rochester market. He further informed me that his net profits from the Cabbage garden was last year $6,500, or a little over $200 per acre, and that it was not a very good year for Cabbages at that. We market gardeners in the vicinity of New York would not be content with a profit of $200 per acre on our high priced land, but it would be more than satisfactory to most farmers.

Another marked case where a farmer in Maryland has been cultivating for six years past over 100 acres in Cantaloupe Melons, which are sold in New York at prices that give him over $5000 a year profit, from the same land that in Corn and Wheat did not net him one-tenth of that sum. Another instance came under my personal observation last year. A college bred man of 28, failing in health from office work, purchased a farm of 60 acres at Northport, L. I., three years ago. The second year he tried a few acres in vegetables and small fruits, which he found sale for in the village of Northport at most satisfactory prices. I was on his farm in the summer of 1883, and I must say that for a man who had got his knowledge almost entirely from books, his venture looked as if it would be a complete success. I will say, however, that he buckled up his sleeves and worked from sunrise to sunset. I have but little doubt that he will yearly increase his area for vegetables and fruit, and that his farm, like hundreds more of those on Long Island, will be eventually converted into a market garden for vegetables and small fruits.

The now famous Celery growers of Kalamazoo, Mich., were less than twenty years ago nearly all farmers, who could hardly make ends meet. Now the profits derived from the culture of Celery have made many of them comparatively rich, that is, rich for tiliers of the soil, for few such make mammoth fortunes, but we get added riches usually in vigorous health and placid minds. In a paragraph from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of last week I find the following in relation to Celery growing in Kalamazoo, Michigan: "What was a dozen years ago a swamp is to-day a vast Celery field, beside which a hundred acre lot is but a garden. The shipping season begins in July, increases until the holidays, then gradually decreases until the crop is disposed of in the spring. Fifty tons daily are now being sent out, and the crop of 1884 will reach 5,000 tons. Twenty thousand stalks are raised upon an acre of ground." This is a very moderate estimate of the number of plants per acre and it is probably one-half more, as we grow nearly 30,000 plants per acre, which averages 2c per root wholesale, or a product of $600 per acre. The 5,000 tons shipped from Kalamazoo bring probably $150,000 annually.

Another case in point, which has been communicated to me by a friend, is as follows: His farm, in Pennsylvania, adjoined a village of 2,000 inhabitants. He had one year a large surplus of strawberries and sweet corn, and had many applications for the fruit and the corn by the village people. He conceived the idea of employing a man with a wagon to supply this unexpected demand in the village, and sold the whole of these products at such prices as paid a clear profit of $175 per acre, which was about five times as much as the average value of the farm crops. In addition, the sale of the strawberries created a large demand for cream, which was equally profitable. No doubt this example could be followed in the neighborhood of nearly every village in the country.

It is not advised that any farmer should in the beginning embark largely in growing vegetables or fruits. Nearly all who have been most successful are such as those who, like my Rochester friend, started with a small patch, increasing the area as his means and the demand for the products justified. Those who can most advantageously use their farms for the culture of fruits or vegetables, are such as are located near towns or hotels or summer boarding houses, for the fruits and vegetables usually furnished to such places, when furnished at all, are such as are shipped from the large cities after passing through the hands of commission men—who of course must make their profit—and are usually furnished in a stale and battered condition, costing three times more to the consumer than the original grower gets. As a matter of fact, the vegetables and fruits usually served at first-class hotels and fashionable summer boarding houses 50 or 100 miles from New York, where the guests pay $3 and $4 a day, are no better than that to be found in the cheapest restaurants in the larger cities, though they cost the proprietors three times as much, and which they could in the great majority of cases get grown for half the money and served fresh from the ground daily. In a paper necessarily as short as this must be, no details of operations can be given, nor is it necessary, for all that need be said on these subjects has been given in the books on fruits and vegetables long since published. I will merely give a few leading instructions of the best conditions, and to do this, I will take the liberty to quote from a work that I have just written: "Whenever choice can be made, the land used for such purpose should be as level as possible, and be of a nature what is known as a sandy loam; that is, a dark colored, rather sandy soil, overlaying a sub-soil of sand or gravel Soils that have adhesive clay for their sub-soils are not so well suited for fruits or vegetables, besides requiring at least double the amount of labor for cultivation. Above all things necessary to success in growing either vegetables or fruits is manure. It may be laid down as a settled fact that unless manure can be obtained in sufficient quantity, the work is not likely to be half as remunerative as where plenty of it can be had. The quantity of manure used per acre by market gardeners around our large cities is not less than 75 tons per acre each year, and if barn-yard manure is not accessible, concentrated manure, such as bone dust or superphosphates, should be harrowed in the land after plowing at the rate of not less tnan two tons per acre, if no other manure is used."

Such large quantities of manure per acre will no doubt be appalling to the average farmer, as it is no unusual thing for a farm of fifty acres to get no more than we market gardeners put on a single acre; but every one who has had experience in growing vegetables or fruits, knows that the only true way to make the business profitable, is to use manure to the extent here advised. It is safe to say that the average profit to the market gardener in the vicinity of our large cities, where he sometimes pays as high as one hundred dollars per acre annually for rent, is at least three hundred dollars per acre. The usual amount of ground cultivated by market gardeners, is ten acres, and they think it is a poor year when their profits from that amount of land do not average $3000, and that, too, when nearly all the products are sold to wholesale middlemen, in large quantities, and which, before reaching the consumer, costs him at least double the original price. The farmer in most cases growing vegetables or fruits, has a great advantage in selling direct to the consumer, and the small amount of land necessary for growing these crops, will cost him comparatively little, so that with proper attention I think there is every inducement for many farmers to add this profitable branch to their farm operations.

The kinds of garden products that would be found most profitable, would be, I think, in small fruits, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and grapes. In vegetables, asparagus, beans, peas, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, melons, radish, spinach, squash, tomato and turnip. Much will depend on the locality, what is best to grow. If grown to ship from a Southern point to a Northern one, then such vegetables as asparagus, where there is a great deal of value in proportion to bulk, are the most advantageous to grow.

I remember a case where one of our New Jersey farmers, a shiftless sort of man, who could never make ends meet here, fell heir to a few hundred acres near Atlanta, Georgia. He had been near enough while living in New Jersey, to get a knowledge of how to grow asparagus, and planted about an acre of his Georgia farm with it. He sent his asparagus to New York, to the same Commission firm that sold my vegetables, and realized nearly one dollar per bunch for his whole crop, which was about ten times the price paid for asparagus grown in the vicinity. The climate of Augusta was probably not so suitable for Asparagus as that of New York or New Jersey, but nevertheless the extraordinary price he got amply made up for deficiency in crop. He told me that from 1857 to 1860, his acre of asparagus netted him a clean profit of $1500 per acre.

Asparagus has ever been one of the safest vegetables to grow, with us, for it is rare indeed to see the market glutted with it. The reason is obvious; it takes at least three years, even under the most favorable conditions, to get a full crop of asparagus, from the time the seed is sown. Few cultivators can afford to wait so long for results, hence less competition. As I have before said, it has a greater value in proportion to bulk, than almost any other vegetable. Five hundred cabbages of good size will make a load, and sell for thirty dollars, but two thousand bunches of asparagus will be about the same bulk and weight, and average two hundred dollars per wagon load. The asparagus which supplies New York, is grown principally on Long Island, the beds, when once established, giving an annual net profit of from three to four hundred dollars per acre.

Of the varieties of the different kinds of vegetables or fruits, I will say nothing, as the kinds of one location may not always be suitable in another. A good rule where you go to a nursery, seed, or implement warehouse, if you are not well posted, is to ask the clerk what kind he sells the most of, be it fruit plants, vegetable seeds, or implements, and you will be safe to choose such, if you have no particular choice, for it is most invariably the case that the general public find out what has the most merit, and such, too, as would most likely be suited for most locations.

JERSEY CATTLE IN AMERICA.

A few Americans who had become interested in dairy cattle commenced about 1840 to import Jerseys on a limited scale for the purpose of establishing thoroughbred herds, and in consequence their characteristics began to be somewhat known in various parts of New England and the Middle States, where they were still almost invariably called Alderneys. They were not generally liked by the superficial observer, and were condemned without trial by the mass of practical dairymen, because they gave less milk than the native cattle, and were held to have neither the size nor the conformation to fatten to advantage which past usefulness in the dairy. Still, from their earliest history in America, the few people who were induced to become practically familiar with their dairy qualities rarely discarded them in favor of other cattle. Their peculiar colors and shadings rendered it easy to distinguish traces of the blood when crossed upon native stock, and in time the least observant farmer seldom failed to notice that his richest milk came from the cow with the Alderney cross. So it began to be conceded that these grades made superior dairy cattle, long before the prejudices of most dairymen would allow them to admit that the thoroughbreds could be of any practical value in working dairies. They were declared to be only rich men's playthings, and until late years failed to gain general recognition upon a more creditable footing.

But if the progress made by the Jersey was slow, it was nevertheless sure. When she once formed a friend or converted an opponent, she held him "for good and all." Between the years 1850 and 1865, large numbers were received through the importations of Thomas Motley, of Boston, Mass.; John A. Taintor, of Hartford, Conn.; John T. Norton, Farmington, Conn.; R. L. Colt, Paterson, New Jersey; R. L. Maitland, New York; William B. Dinsmore, Staatsburg, New York, and a few others. Great care and excellent judgment were exercised in the selection of the cattle for these importations, and much of the present popularity of the breed in America is directly due to the skill of the practical gentlemen who conducted this enterprise.

There is abundant evidence that there was at the time, and ever has been since, a considerable proportion of undesirable stock on the island of Jersey, although few actually non-paying cows are retained, yet so uniformly good were the cattle that were purchased for these early importations, that to this day most of the older American bred herds, built up exclusively of their blood, far surpass in dairy qualities the average standard that has been maintained on the island, and in special cases, compare favorably with the very best of later fashionable importations.

But while the general excellence of the cattle brought thus early to this country, paved the way to the present great popularity of the breed in America, the more active causes of the recent high prices came at a later date in the shape of several remarkable cases of enormous butter capacity shown by Jersey cows, which opened the eyes of breeders and dairymen to the possibilities within reach of the breed. So great were some of these reported yields that for a time the lesson came near being lost upon the public through disbelief in their truthfulness. But gradually, as one test after another was claimed, each in its scope sustaining the possibility of the others, and as some of them were vouched for by men of character and prominence, a few breeders began to give them credence. These earlier converts were ridiculed and made subjects of no little raillery for their credulity, but their ranks increased in numbers. At length those who believed began to buy of the strains of blood that had produced the cows for which great tests were claimed, and others, who possibly did not believe, also bought, because they reasoned that there would be dupes and speculators enough to make a market. No sooner was this point reached than a re-adjustment of values began to receive substantial recognition at the hands of buyers, and the element of special blood or family became an important consideration.

This additional importance of the question of exact pedigree sadly encroached upon time-honored precedents, and took many of the older and more conservative breeders by surprise. Hardly one of them had had occasion to study the pedigrees of their animals enough to have the faintest idea of their lines beyond the nearest crosses. Prize winning at fairs had been the highest recognized badge of merit. This was accomplished wholly upon the external appearance of the cattle exhibited. A scale of points had been adopted by the American Jersey Cattle Club, and was supposed to give due credit to each and all features, marks, and traits that, combined at their maximum, constituted a perfect animal. This standard was therefore purely symbolical, but was recognized by common consent as the end of the law. In addition to the scale of points, certain requirements relating to fancy markings, color, absence of white, etc., based entirely upon æsthetic grounds, and bearing no relevancy to the usefulness of the animals, had obtained a most arbitrary hold upon breeding fashions. So far were these fashions in the ascendency, that sellers made them the chief claim to public consideration when offering their stock for sale.

The appearance that a cow would present upon the lawn of a country residence was a studied feature, and values were much enhanced by superior qualifications in that direction. Under such circumstances, the breed progressed remarkably in beauty of form, and in the development of that combination of general outward indications of excellence which, in the average, successfully marks the good cow among poor ones, but which too frequently fails to detect the superlatively great cow among a herd of good ones. Nor have these influences disappeared under the new *regime*. While they were not in themselves sufficient to create the wide popularity and high prices that were due to the butter tests, they still maintain a secondary force, and act in a modified degree in conjunction with the latter in influencing prices. —*Hark Comstock, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

CARE OF SHEEP.

A farmer, to be successful, should never sell a poor sheep, but sell fat ones and fatten the poor ones. Some farmers do not stable sheep, claiming that they can make them thrive out-of-doors. Now it is absurd to tell people that sheep will do better out-of-doors, and that it does not pay to shelter them. A man that can make a sheep fat out in the wet and cold, would make a good success of feeding in shelter, if he would put his attention to his work like he would have to out-of-doors. A man should never keep more sheep than he can shelter without crowding, although some breeds will stand crowding more than others will.

The first thing in feeding is to be regular. Feed at a certain hour, and then stick to that time; for where feeding is done with regularity, you can go about the stable and sheep will not pay any attention to you until the feeding hour.

Second is cleanliness. Keep the troughs clean, and do not let them stand in the wet manure, but use plenty of straw.

Third, I would say that good hay or corn-fodder should be used. If you have poor hay, feed it to the cattle, but never to the sheep. Corn shelled and mixed with oats and bran makes a good feed, but when the farmer has the money, it is good to buy oil-meal; but we do not always have the money. The best rations are shelled corn, one bushel; oats, one peck; bran, one peck; and to make certain that they get salt, mix a small amount with the grain, for some feeders are apt to be forgetful when it comes to giving on a cold morning.

The last, and most important, is water. A great many farmers claim that sheep do not need any water. I often wonder how they would like to be fed on bread and potatoes for six months without water. Water is necessary to animal existence, and why deprive them of it? To feed successfully, sheep should have water accessible at all times. In these days of bored wells it will pay a farmer to have a well by the sheep stable.

Do not scare your sheep, but make them know that you are their friend, and they will thrive; and it will be a pleasure to stand in the stable and watch them crack corn and eat hay without being on the watch to see if any danger is near. Shoot all stray dogs and some that are not stray. I believe the best motto would be, shoot all dogs not with their owners, and it would be better for the farmer and shepherd.—*National Stockman.*

COMPLETE FERTILIZERS.

I believe that what you call complete artificial manures are a mistake, or, in other words, crops entirely grown by ingredients furnished in chemical manures, are grown at too great a cost. You grow generally fourteen bushels of wheat. There is no difficulty in doubling this yield by means of the application of a certain amount of potash, phosphate and ammonia; but at the ordinary price of these ingredients the wheat would cost more than it would sell for. An artificial manure can be used with profit only when it furnishes to the soil a certain part of the food of the plant, the soil supplying the residue. If you look at the result of our experiments you will find that we have grown for forty years in succession thirty to forty bushels of wheat, and forty to fifty bushels of barley per acre by means of artificial manures, one of the most essential ingredients in them being ammonia and nitrate, and yet I do not think that I ever advocated the use of these costly substances in the States. I am constantly asked by your farmers how to grow more produce, and I generally say if you have a demand for animal products, feed your stock with cotton meal or cotton cake; if you have no demand for meat grow clover, or, if in the south, cow peas; plough the crops into the land. You will get more ammonia by such a process than you could purchase for twenty dollars.

A little plaster, kainit or superphosphate, has a wonderful power of increasing the growth of these crops; upon some of my land which has received no manure containing ammonia or nitrate for 36 years, I grew a crop of vetches, or tares, which contained over 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. I used potash and phosphate. These 100 pounds of nitrogen represent 120 pounds of ammonia. You know better than I do how much you would have to pay for 120 pounds of ammonia. We can grow crops, so far as they are grown by means of artificial manures, cheaper than you can, and we can, of course, obtain a better price for our grain. Low prices are not necessarily to be met by increased production. A few years ago I read a paper on this subject before a farmers' club, and was much found fault with by those who were urging that the best way to farm was to double your crops.—*Sir J. B. Lawes in Rural New Yorker.*

TO PRESERVE FENCE POSTS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* recommends saturating fence posts with crude petroleum by boring a half dozen holes into them obliquely, near the butt, with a three-quarter inch bit, then filling with petroleum, and plugging to prevent waste. After the operation the posts should lie in piles a week or ten days, when the pores of the wood will be completely saturated as high up as they are specially liable to decay. A paint composed of raw linseed oil and pulverized charcoal is then spread freely over the lower end of the posts, and six inches above the surface line when set. White oak posts, cut in February, and sawed 4x4 at the butts and 4x2 at the top, and prepared as directed, are claimed to be good for any man's lifetime, if occasionally covered with a fresh coat of cheap paint. A four inch wide strip, one inch thick, should be nailed on for a top rail, and the posts then sawed off square, when a five inch strip nailed to top of posts, and edge of the four inch strip, will keep water from getting into the tops of the posts and rotting them. Two strands of barbed wire below the top strips will make a fence that will turn cattle and look well. The wire should be put on in warm weather to secure the proper tension, and one or more additional strands should be used if sheep or swine are to be pastured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRUIT CULTURE, and the Laying out and Management of a Country Home. By W. C. Strong.

Among the mass of patrons of agricultural literature in book form, the great demand is for books which, without containing a great amount of reading matter, so nearly cover the entire ground of the topics treated, that a single volume, at a low price, will meet the requirements of the reader. No book on fruit culture has been more popular for the past thirty-six years than Cole's Fruit book, published in 1849, by the editor of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, S. W. Cole of this city. But great changes have been made since that date, and although Mr. Cole's book is still a valuable authority in many matters pertaining to the fruit orchard and garden, improved methods of culture, and many valuable new varieties of fruits have been created and introduced.

Downing and Thomas have published large volumes on fruit trees and their culture, with complete lists of varieties cultivated, but something within the reach of all has been for a long time needed on these subjects, and we know of no one at the present time, better fitted to undertake the work than one with the life long experience in fruit culture of Mr. Strong. An ex-president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and a constant attendant at its exhibitions, a practical grower of nursery and orchard trees on a large scale, and both a student and a lover of trees, he brings to the work just the qualities needed for making an acceptable book.

The volume contains no surplus words, and yet covers the ground intended, which is to show what the planter of fruits wants, and how to obtain it. Instead of the long lists of the different fruits which nobody ought to buy for planting, a few only of the very best are named, and these in the order of ripening, or of merit. The volume contains over 200 pages divided into sixteen chapters, the first four devoted to the location and making of a country home, and the cultivation of fruits in general. One chapter treats on the propagation of trees by seed, layers and cuttings, the remaining ten, to each of the principal fruits grown, the apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, quince, grape, currant, raspberry, blackberry and strawberry. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. Price $1.00.

MISSOURI HORTICULTURE.

To Secretary L. A. Goodman of Westport, Mo., we are indebted for a copy of the Report of the Missouri State Horticultural Society for the year 1884. The report contains the proceedings and papers read at the 27th annual meeting of the Society, beside a large amount of selections gathered by the Secretary from various sources. It is evident from a perusal of the volume that fruit culture has its difficulties West as well as East, that the insects which give trouble here also give trouble there, and that just such societies are needed in every State, where horticulturists can gather in convention to discuss methods and exchange experiences. Two heads are usually better than one. Had there been a public discussion concerning the names suitable to give to some of our newer fruits, somebody would probably have seen the impropriety of naming a staminate strawberry Mrs. Garfield, and a pistillate variety Daniel Boone. A decided merit in the Secretary's work in preparing the volume is his method of condensing, selecting and "boiling down" his material, so that every page will contain something of interest or value to the general reader. We find a considerable number of the papers, and among them some of the best, are written by women, farmers' wives or daughters, who have given sufficient attention to the study of their specialties, to become authorities in various departments of horticultural matters. The volume contains over 400 pages, and is neatly bound.

SNYDER BLACKBERRY.

The Snyder blackberry, for the latitude north of 40, stands at the head of all the varieties yet tested, for commercial value. I think north of latitude 40, ninety per cent of all blackberries grown are Snyder.

Some object to the Snyder as being too small, but this is owing, in a great measure, to the manner of cultivation. I have seen farmers leave five and six stalks of corn in a hill, and expect to get five and six big ears, but were sadly disappointed at husking time. So with some fruit growers, they think the more plants the more fruit. They will, perhaps, get more in numbers, but not in quantity. The Snyder sets more fruit than it can mature, where thinning out and cutting back is not practised.

To obtain the best results from the Snyder, it requires very close attention during the growing season, cutting out the suckers where they are too thick, and nipping off the tops of those to remain for fruit, at a height of two to two and a half feet. If the laterals are very strong, they should be nipped off at eight or ten inches; but it is very seldom they are strong enough for this second nipping. As a general rule I would say nip only once. And here let me impress it upon you that it will not do to put off this thinning or nipping until tomorrow or a more convenient time, for success in growing blackberries—as well as other things—depends on doing everything at the proper time.—*Green's Fruit Grower.*

THE CODLIN MOTH.

In my practice I have discovered how to destroy easily this insect in such numbers that it is no longer a pest: but I have never made this method known outside of the circle in which I live. I was instructed by a friend to place sweetened water on the bee stand to catch the bee moth. I did so, and went the next morning and found six moths, but, from examination, they proved to be the codlin moth. I then determined to try an experiment to catch the codlin moths, and in the evening a basin of sweetened water was hung on a limb of a Harvest Apple tree; to my joy and surprise, next morning, the liquid in the basin was completely covered with codlin moths. I at once ordered the tinsmith to make me thirty-five or forty basins, holding a trifle over a pint each, with wire bales by which to hang them up.

The place selected to hang the basin should be open and easy of access. No more liquid should be prepared than is needed for immediate use, for if kept long it will lose its ripe apple or new cider smell and taste. For thirty or thirty-five basins, take a gallon of rain water and sweeten it, and then add a little vinegar to give it aroma, for it is the ripe apple or cider smell that attracts the moths to their liquid graves. I think Sorghum molasses is best for sweetening. The time for commencing the use of the bath will depend on the season: somewhere from the first to the fifteenth of May, and it should be continued until July, when the first brood of moths will have been captured.—*Vick's Magazine.*

THE PLANTING OF EVERGREENS.

A deciduous tree, the buds of which have started, is always a risky thing to handle. With evergreens it is different. They transplant better after vegetation has started and the terminal buds begin to swell. This is one reason why evergreens furnished by nurserymen with other stock early in the season, often fail. They have necessarily been dug too early, exposed perhaps to chilling or drying winds during the packing, and, though fresh and green in appearance when received by the planter, make no start after setting out, and gradually turn brown and die. It is much better to order evergreens to be sent separately from other trees and later in the season, say during May, or even June, if the season is backward and new shoots have not made much growth. They should be fresh-dug, quick-packed, and soon received. The tender point about an evergreen is its root. If once dried, it seldom recovers. It is very important, therefore, that the roots should be carefully protected from sun and wind. If possible, take a cloudy or showery day for handling evergreens. If the right conditions do not exist, keep the roots constantly wet and rolled up in matting. If there are a great many to be handled, as for hedging, keep them trenched in moist soil, removing only a few at a time.—*American Agriculturist.*

ABOUT QUINCES.

Although the demand for quinces in our markets is limited, good fruit always finds a ready sale. No tree in the orchard requires more care in its culture than this, and none receives so little, as a general rule. The pains ordinarily bestowed upon the potato crop are all that is necessary, beside strict attention to the "borers," which infest quince, apparently in preference to any other fruit tree. The soil should be deep and rich, inclining to clay, but well drained. Not only must the ground have a good supply of manure in advance of planting, but to produce fine fruit it should receive a liberal dressing annually. In addition, an application of wood-ashes will be highly beneficial, and sulphate of potash has been found a potent fertilizer.

Salt is frequently recommended for the quince, but is sometimes overdone. A slight sprinkling over the soil is advantageous, as it is to all manner of fruits. For a few years at first the soil must be stirred and all weeds kept down, but as the trees arrive at bearing age, mulching answers a better purpose than continued culture. As to varieties, nothing has been found to excel the orange or apple as a paying crop, and we doubt if any of the newer sort can equal this old standard when grown under the most generous system of tillage. Keep out the borers, then prune regularly, and feed annually. —*Josiah Hoopes in Phila. Press.*

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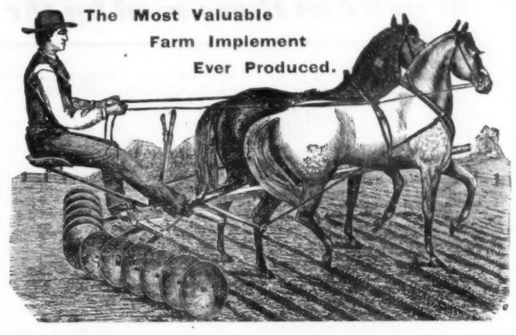

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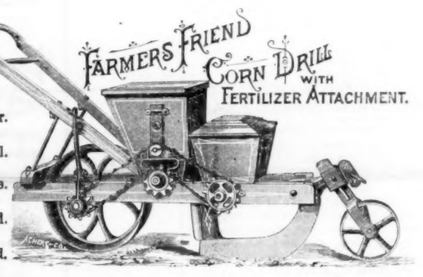

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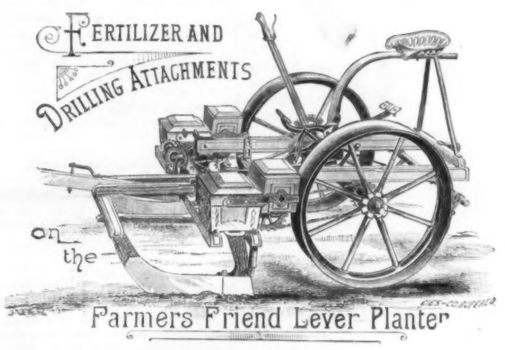

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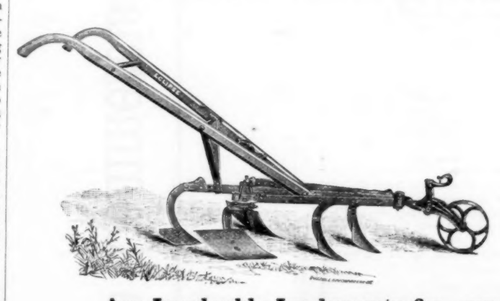

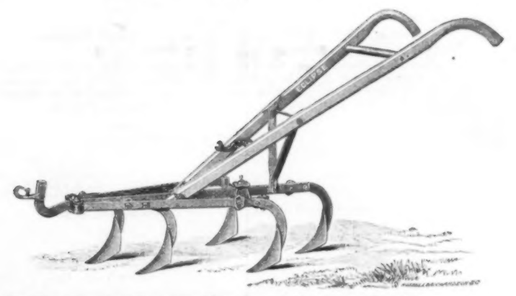

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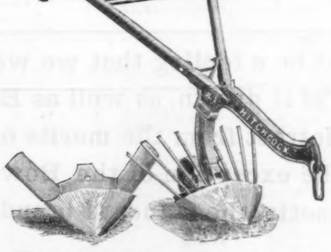

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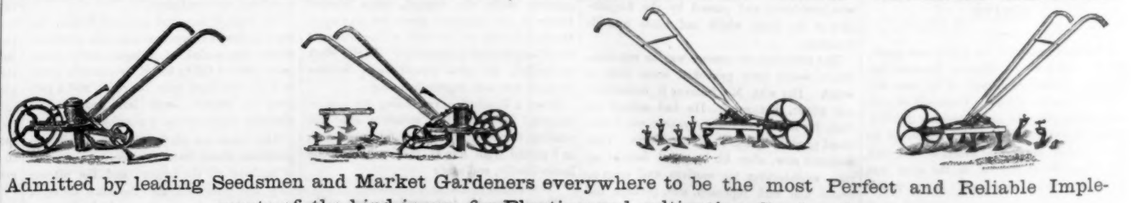

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